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Current Employment Statistics Highlights



July 2015

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Prepared by Staff of the National Estimates Branch
Current Employment Statistics Survey
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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Current Employment Statistics Survey Summary, July 2015

Nonfarm payroll employment increased by 215,000 in July. Retail trade, health care, professional and technical services, and financial activities added jobs.

The employment change for June revised up from +223,000 to +231,000, and the change for May revised up from +254,000 to +260,000. Incorporating revisions, monthly job gains averaged 235,000 over the past 3 months

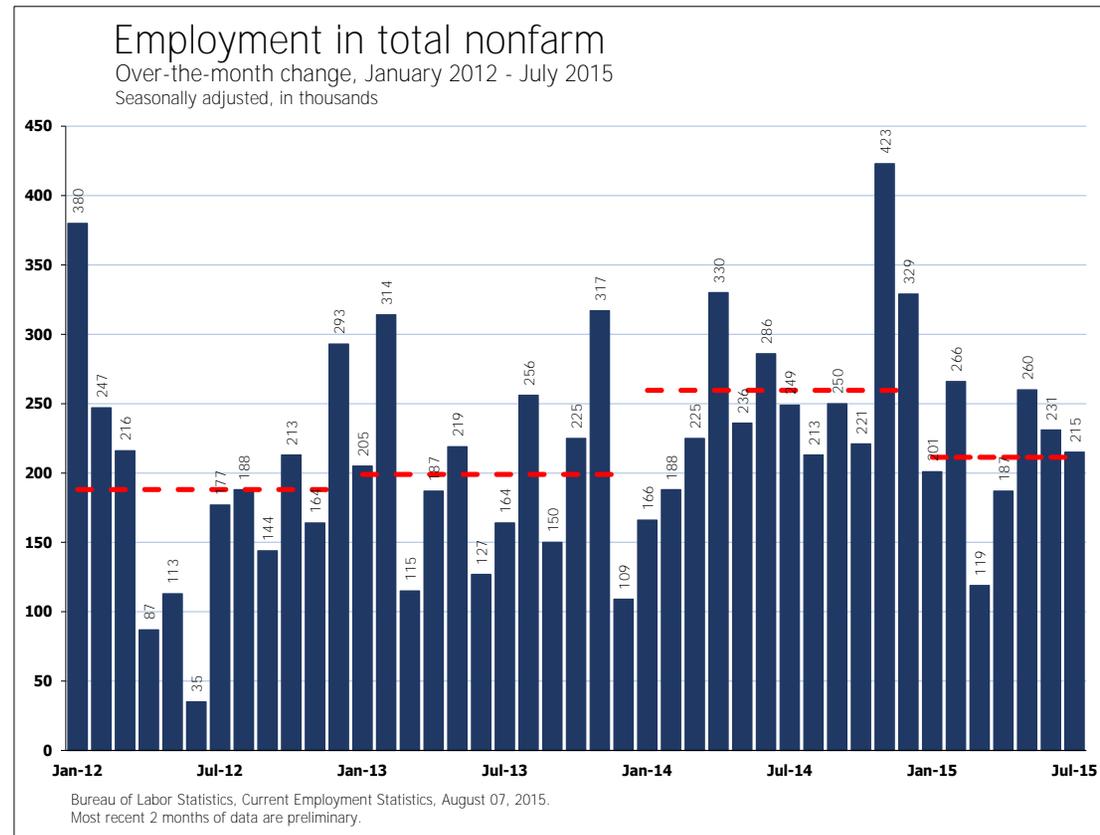
Average hourly earnings of all private-sector employees increased by 5 cents (0.2 percent) over the month following little change in June (-1 cent). Over the year, hourly earnings are up 2.1 percent. In July, average weekly hours edged up 0.1 hour to 34.6 hours.

+36,000 Retail Trade

Retail trade added 36,000 jobs in July. Motor vehicle and parts dealers contributed 13,000 jobs to the overall gain. Over the year, employment in retail trade has risen by 322,000. Motor vehicle and parts dealers added 75,000 jobs over the same time span.

+37,000 Education and Health Services

Health care employment continued to rise in July with an increase of 28,000. Hospitals boosted employment by 16,000, accounting for more than half of the payroll gain. Over the



past year, health care providers have added 436,000 jobs.

+40,000 Professional and Business Services

Employment in professional and technical services rose by 27,000 in July. Within this industry, computer systems design and related

services added 9,000 jobs, while architectural and engineering services added 6,000 jobs over the month.

Management of companies and enterprises also added jobs over the month (+14,000), while employment in administrative and waste services was essentially unchanged.

Current Employment Statistics Survey Summary, July 2015

+30,000 Leisure and Hospitality

Employment continued to trend up in food services and drinking places in July (+29,000). Over the year, this industry added 376,000 jobs.

+17,000 Financial Activities

Financial activities added 17,000 payroll jobs in July. Insurance carriers and related services accounted for 10,000 of the increase. Over the year, employment in financial activities increased by 156,000, compared to 79,000 jobs added in the prior 12 months.

+15,000 Manufacturing

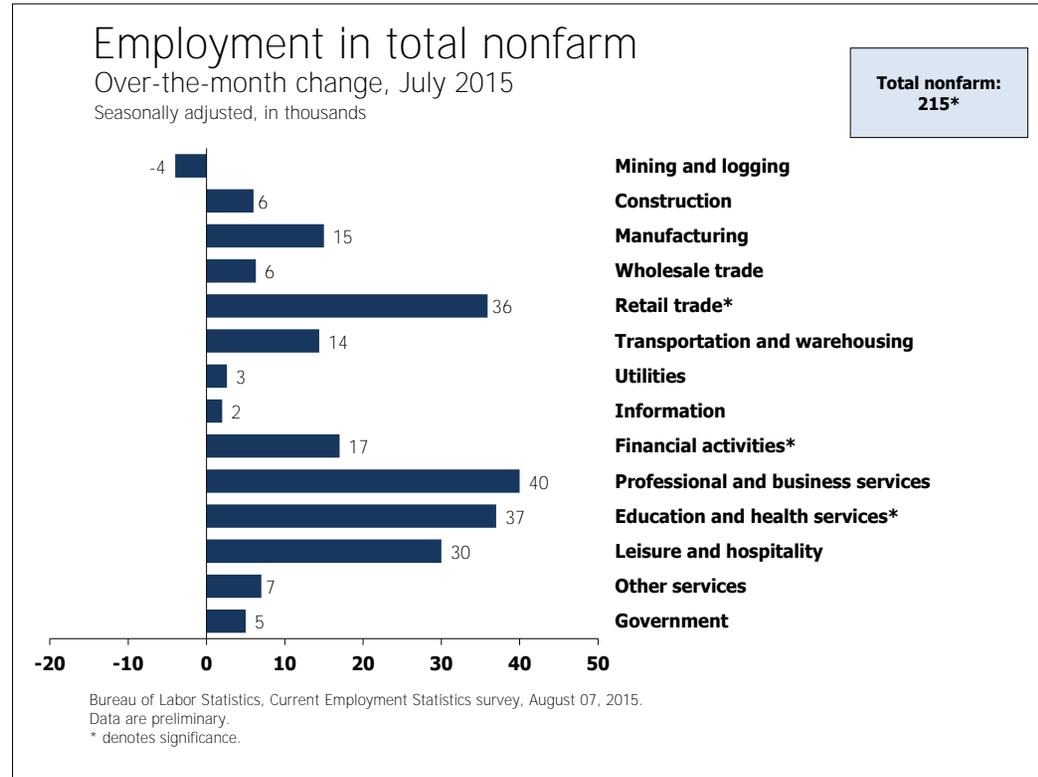
In manufacturing, nondurable goods employment rose by 23,000 in July. Food manufacturing (+9,000), plastics and rubber products (+6,000), and paper and paper products (+3,000) contributed to job growth.

+14,000 Transportation and Warehousing

Employment continued to trend up in transportation and warehousing in July. Over the year, the industry added 146,000 jobs.

-4,000 Mining and Logging

Employment in mining continued to trend down in July (-5,000). Since December, the industry lost 78,000 jobs.

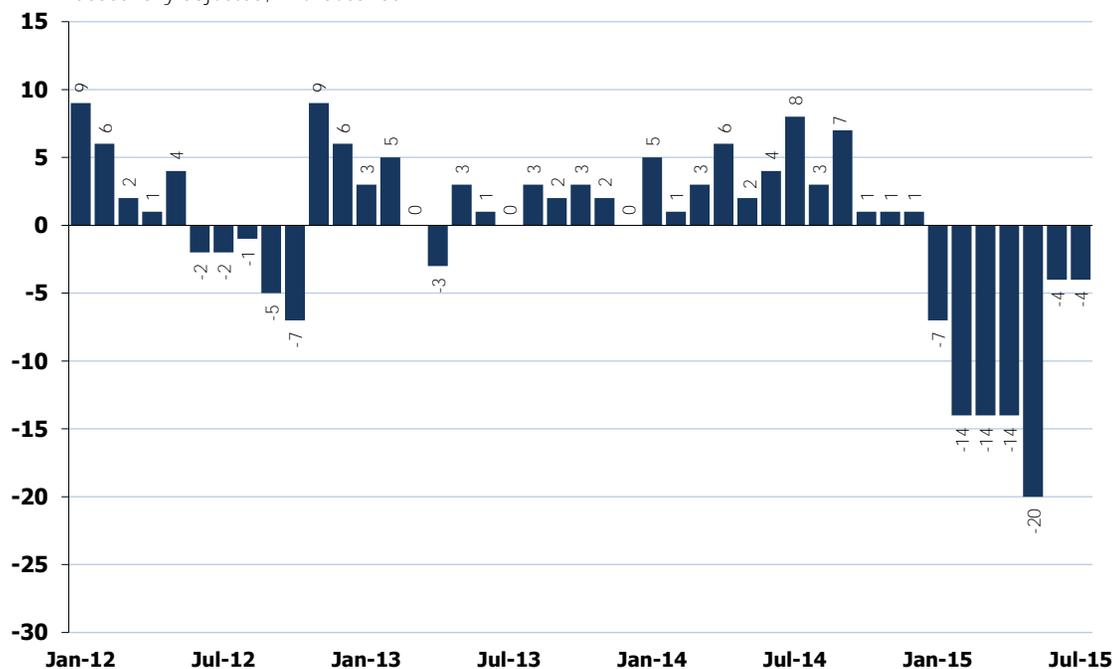


Mining and Logging

Employment in mining and logging

Over-the-month change, January 2012–July 2015

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, August 07, 2015.
Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.

For the second consecutive month employment in mining and logging edged down by 4,000. Since December, the industry has lost 77,000 jobs.

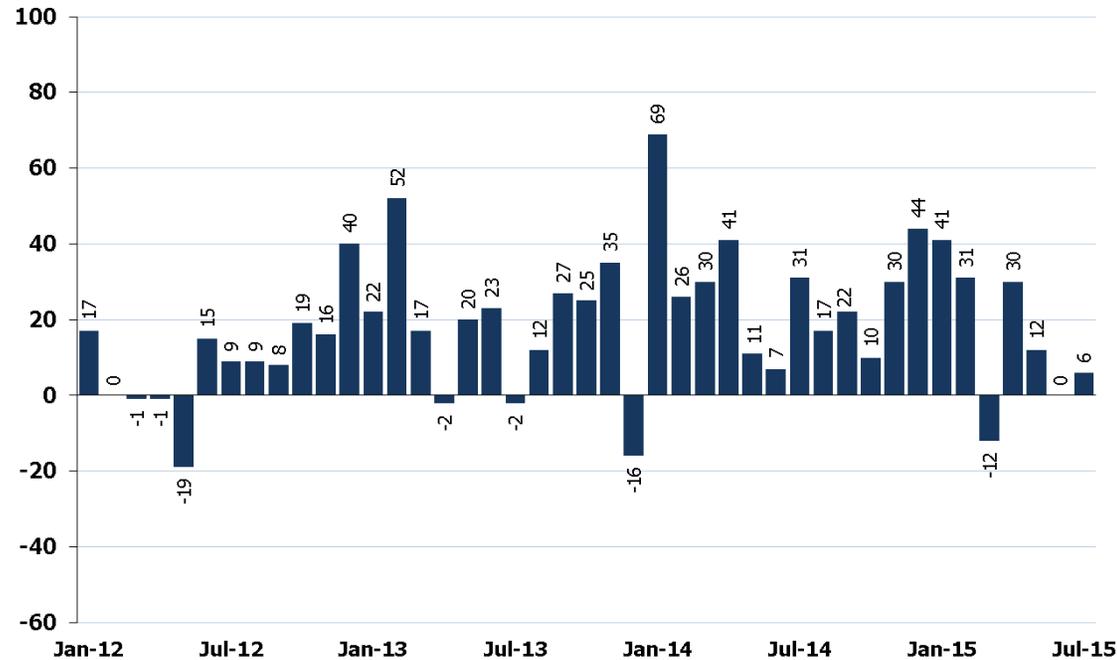
Support activities for mining is responsible for most of the employment change in mining and logging, losing 5,000 jobs in July and 63,000 jobs year to date.

Construction

Employment in construction

Over-the-month change, January 2012–July 2015

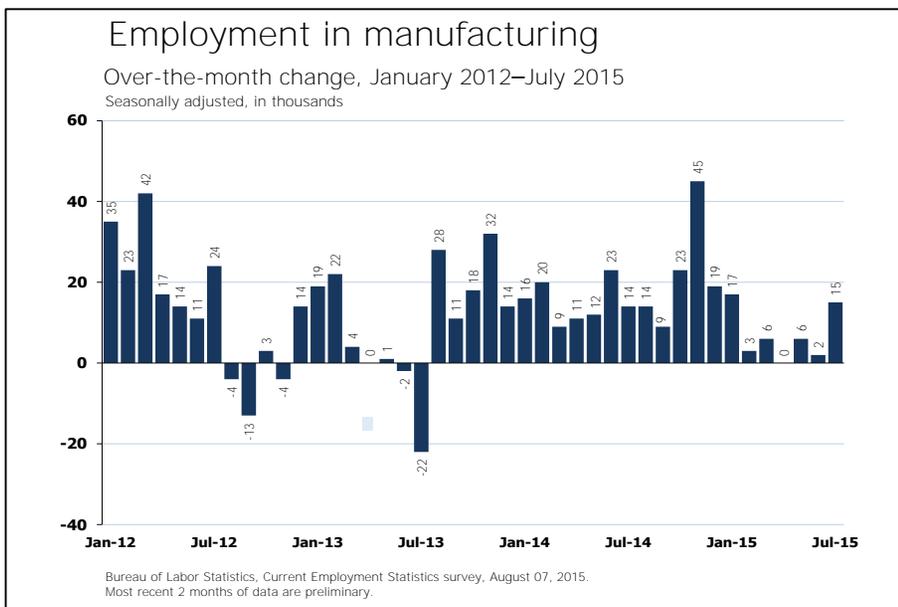
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, August 07, 2015.
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Employment in construction changed little (+6,000) in July and has shown little movement over the last 3 months.

Manufacturing



Employment in manufacturing edged up in July (+15,000), due to a 23,000-job gain in nondurable goods.

The one-month diffusion index increased to 57.5 in July from 52.5 in June. The diffusion index measures the dispersion of employment change in manufacturing, with a value above 50 indicating that more manufacturing industries are adding jobs than losing.

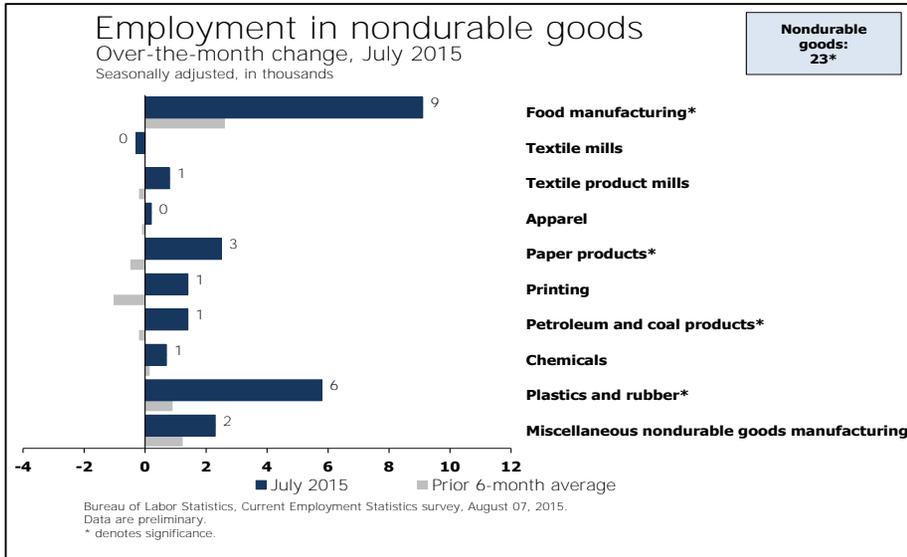
Average weekly hours in manufacturing edged up by 0.1 hour for all employees, and was unchanged for production employees at 41.8 hours.

Nondurable Goods Manufacturing

Nondurable goods manufacturing employment increased 23,000 in July, the largest 1-month job gain since August 1991. Job gains were spread throughout the industry, led by food manufacturing.

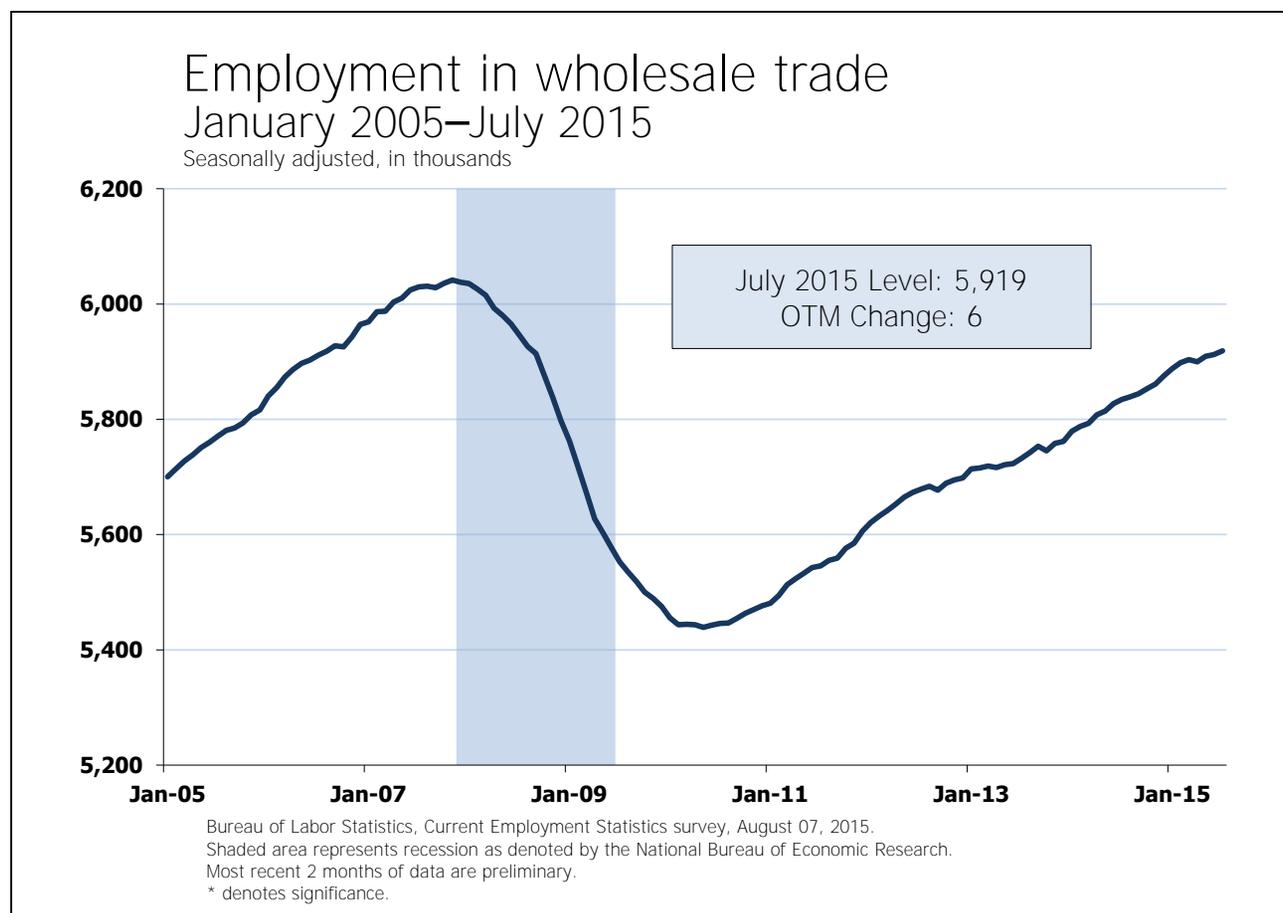
Employment in food manufacturing rose by 9,000, following a 6,000 gain in June. The growth in July was concentrated in fruit and vegetable preserving and in seafood product preparation and packaging.

In July, employment in plastics and rubber products grew by 6,000 with nearly all the growth in plastics manufacturing. Paper products employment rose by 3,000, offsetting a decline in June. The return from a strike at several refineries brought employment up by about 1,000 in petroleum and coal products.

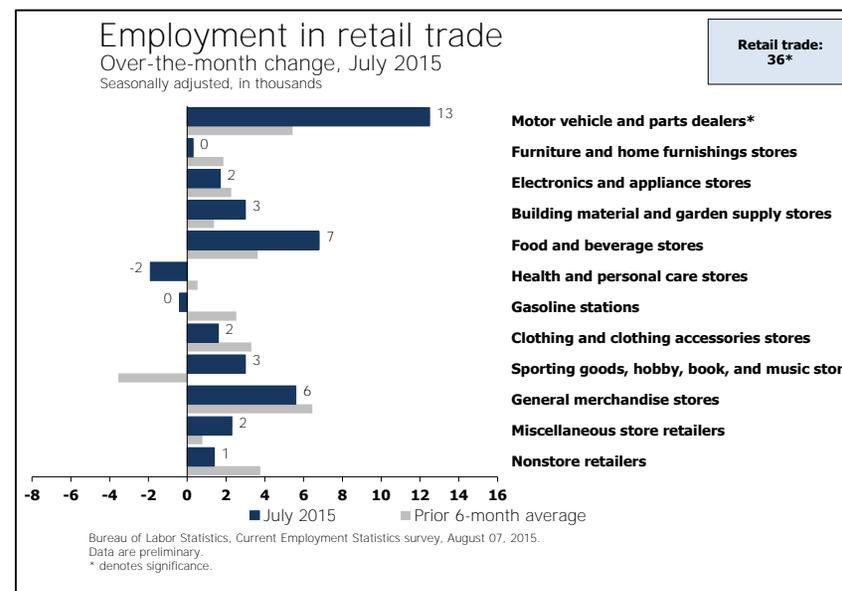
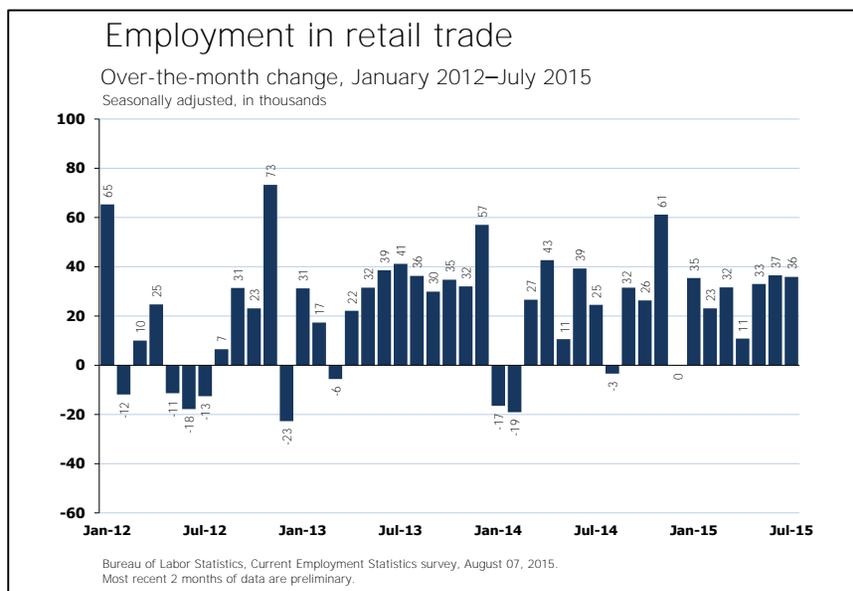


Wholesale Trade

Employment in wholesale trade continued to trend up in July (+6,000). Employment in the industry increased by 31,000 over the past 6 months.



Retail Trade

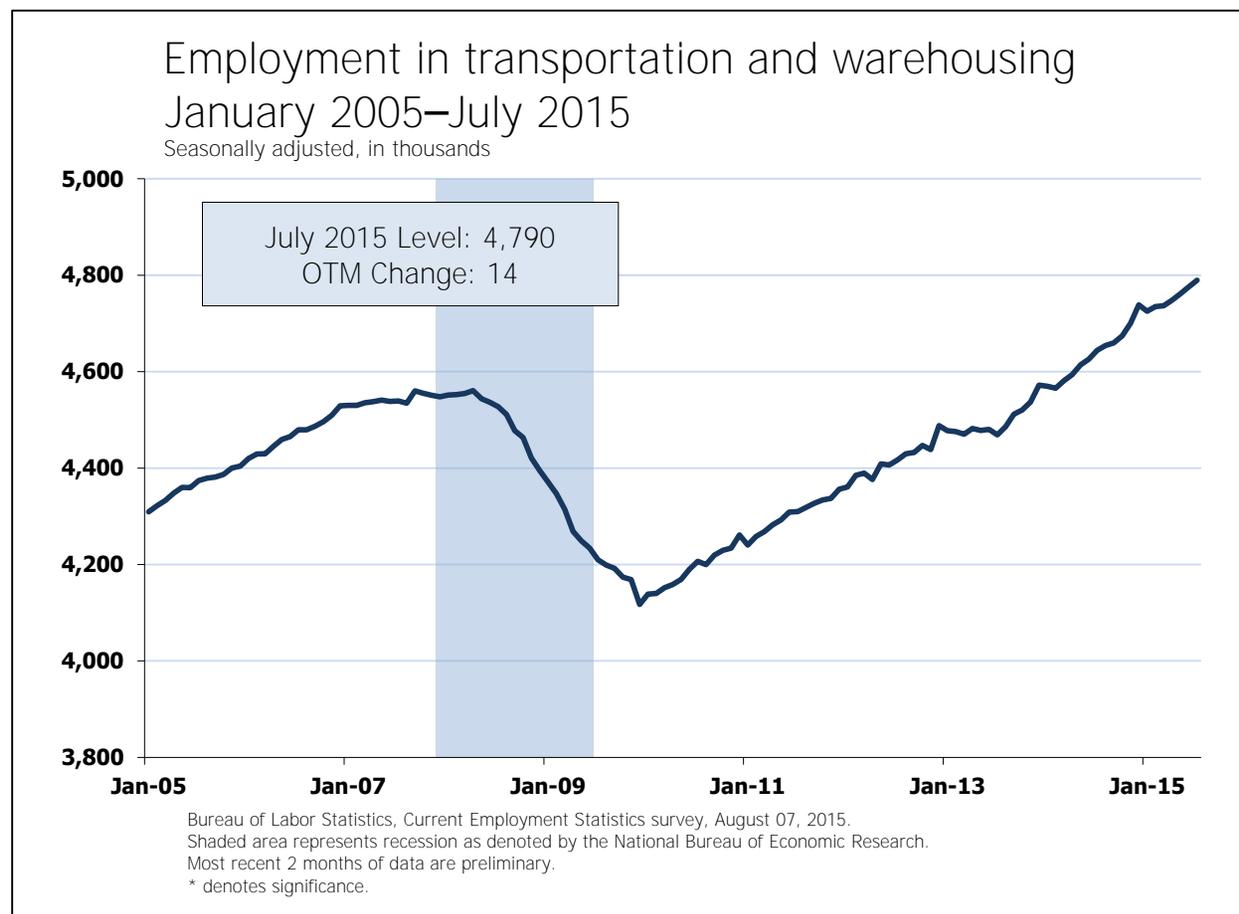


Employment in retail trade increased by 36,000 in July, following an increase of 37,000 in June. Over the past 3 months, the industry added 105,000 jobs, compared to only 66,000 jobs added in the previous 3-month period.

NAICS 441 – Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers

In July, employment in motor vehicle and parts dealers increased by 13,000. Most of this increase was concentrated in automobile dealers, which added 8,000 jobs in July. The employment increase in July coincides with continued strength in light vehicle sales, which have been above 17 million for the past 3 months (Source: [Motor Intelligence](#)).

Transportation and Warehousing



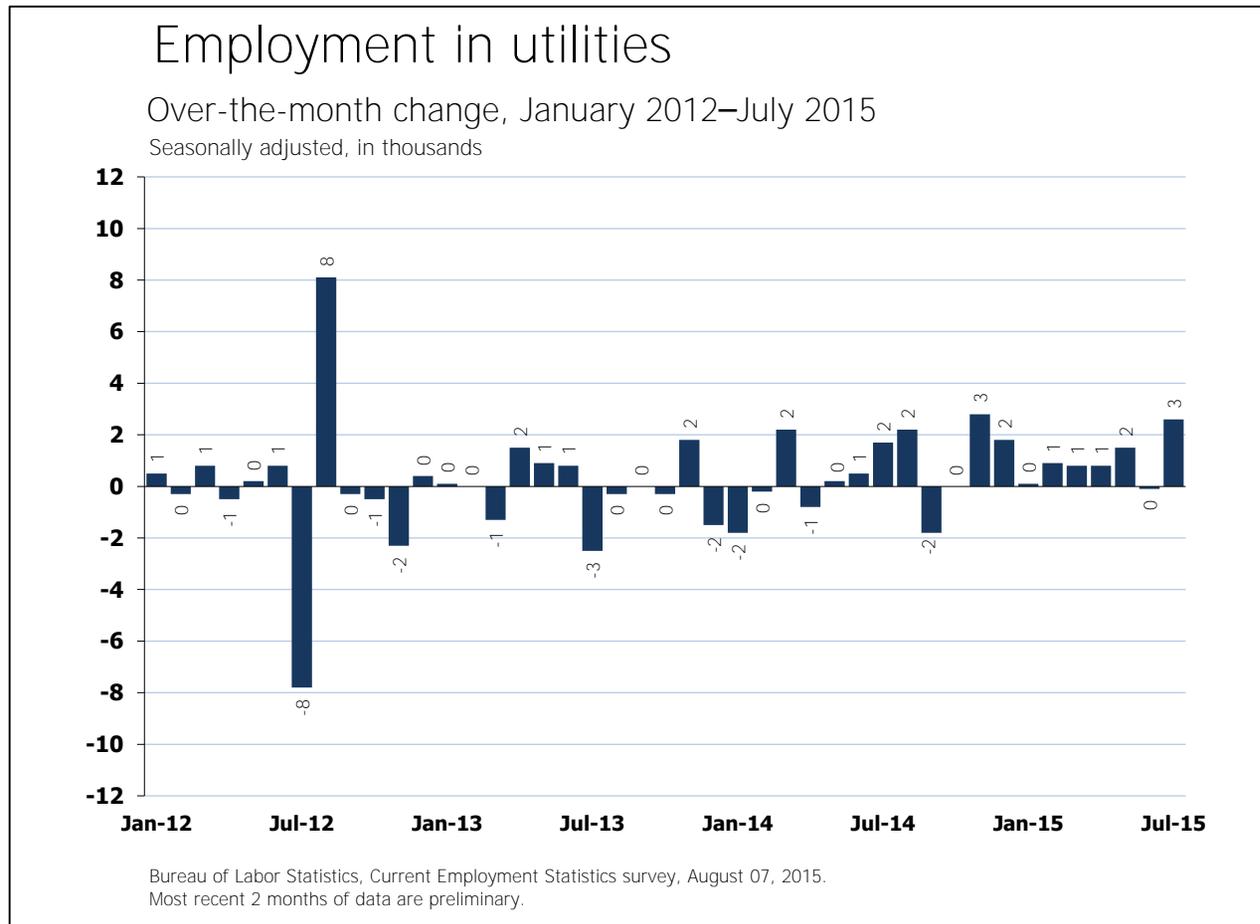
Employment in transportation and warehousing continued its upward trend in July (+14,000). In the last 12 months, transportation and warehousing added 146,000 jobs, an increase of 3.1 percent.

NAICS 492 – Couriers and messengers

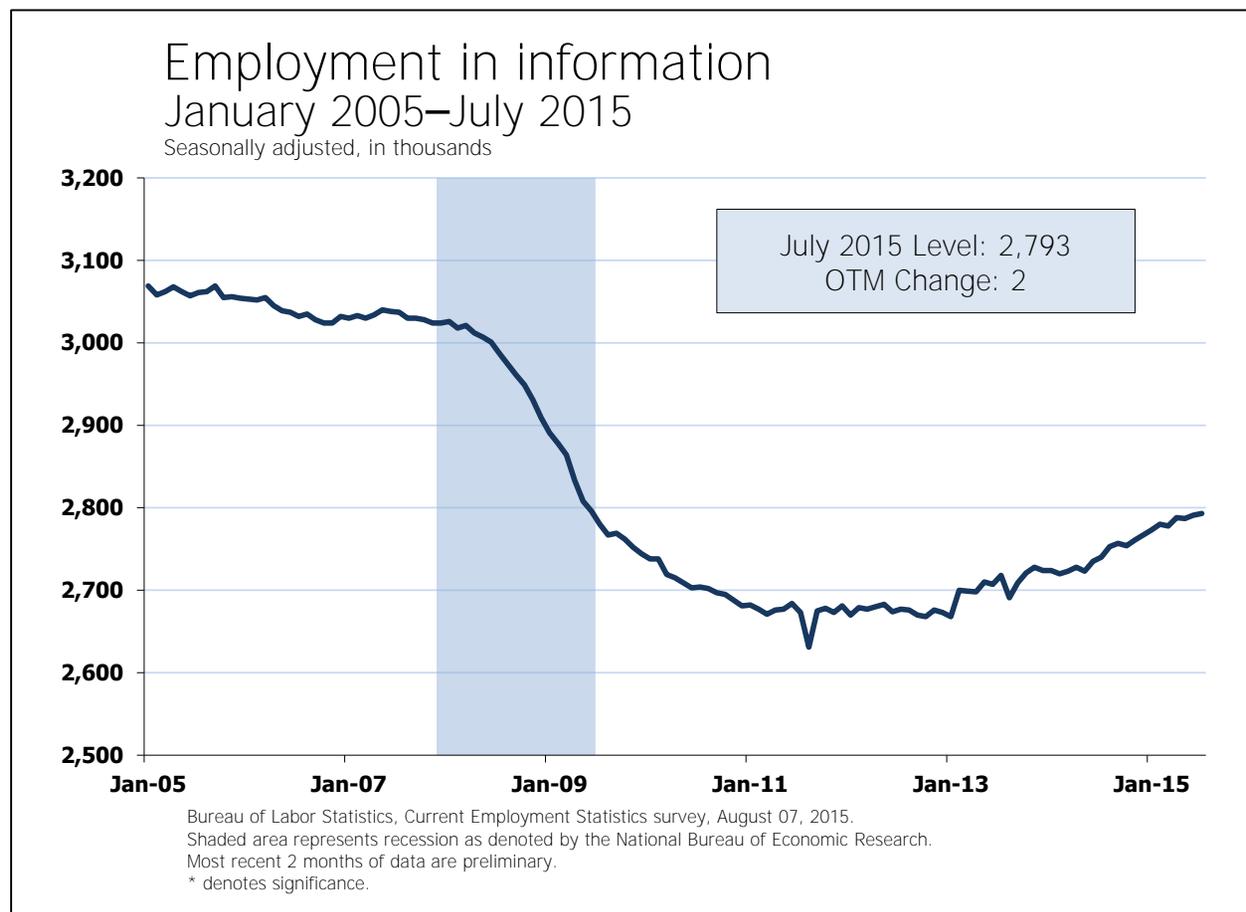
Couriers and messengers added 3,000 jobs in July, bringing the over-the-year gain to 30,000.

Utilities

Utilities employment edged up (+3,000) in July.



Information

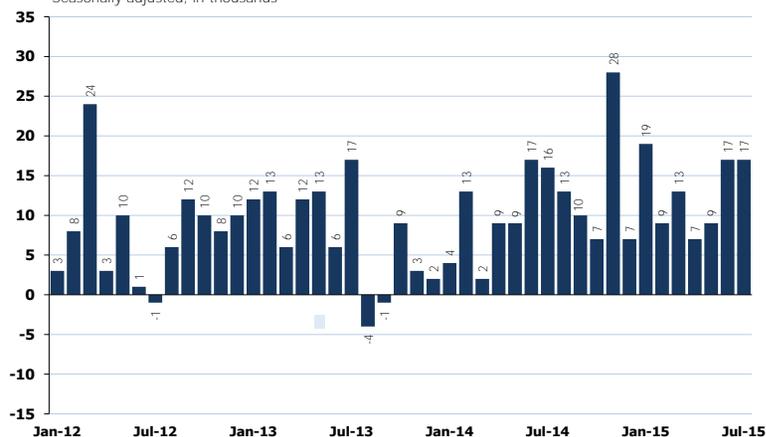


Employment in information was essentially unchanged in July (+2,000). This industry has gained 123,000 jobs since its January 2012 trough. Of those jobs, 43 percent were added over the past 12 months.

Financial Activities

Employment in financial activities

Over-the-month change, January 2012–July 2015
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



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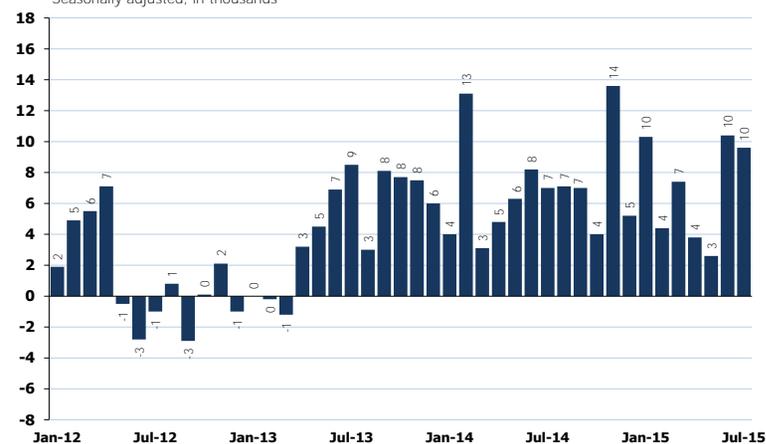
Financial activities added 17,000 jobs in July. Over the past 12 months, financial activities added 156,000 jobs, compared to 79,000 jobs added in the previous 12-month period.

NAICS 524 – Insurance carriers and related activities

Insurance carriers and related activities added 10,000 jobs in July. Over the past 12 months, insurance carriers and related activities added 85,000 jobs.

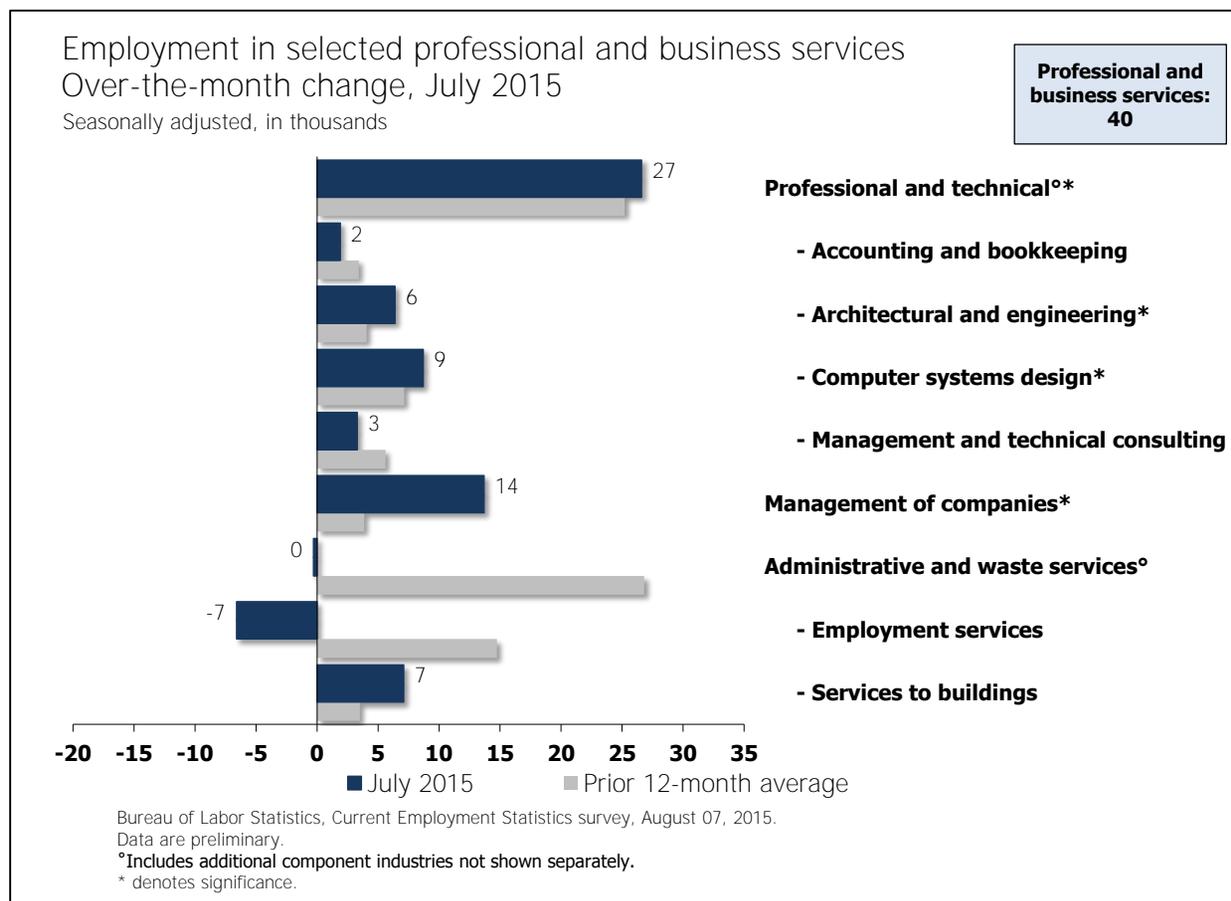
Employment in insurance carriers and related activities

Over-the-month change, January 2012–July 2015
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



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Professional and Business Services



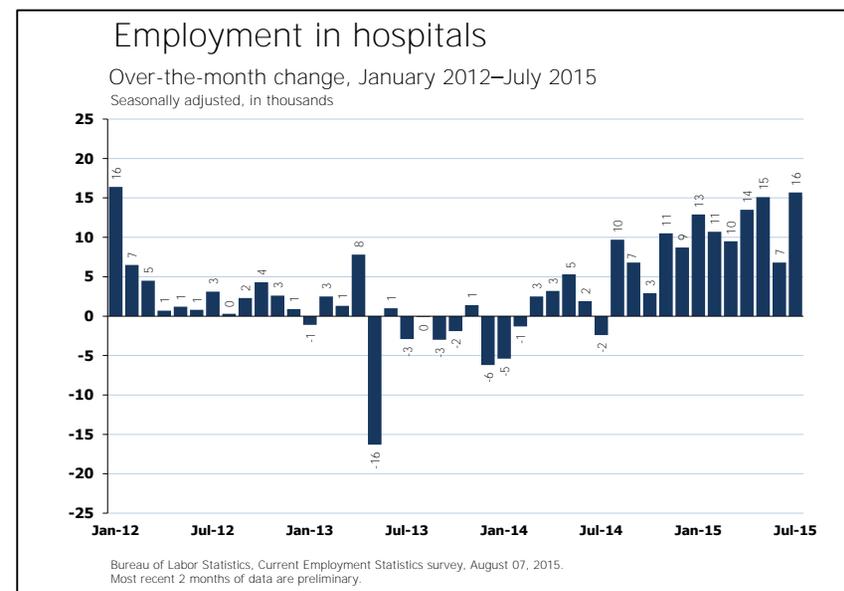
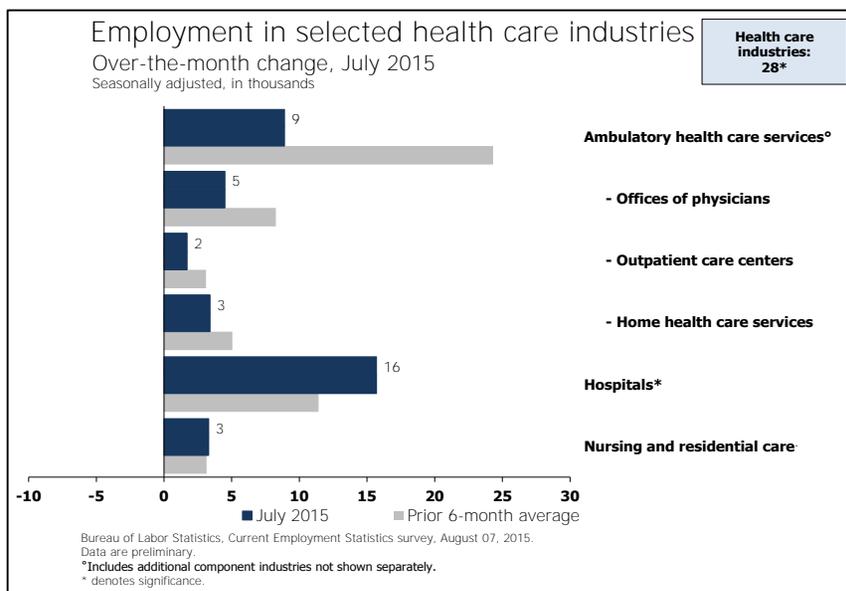
Employment in professional and business services continued to trend up in July (+40,000). Professional and technical services and management of companies and enterprises accounted for all of the employment gain in July.

In July, professional and technical services added 27,000 jobs. Architectural and engineering services (+6,000) and computer systems design and related services (+9,000) accounted for 57 percent of the employment increase, while other component industries continued their upward trends.

Management of companies and enterprises added 14,000 jobs in July—the largest over-the-month change since January 2006.

In July, employment in administrative and waste services was unchanged over the month. Small, offsetting movements accounted for the flatness in July.

Private Education and Health Services



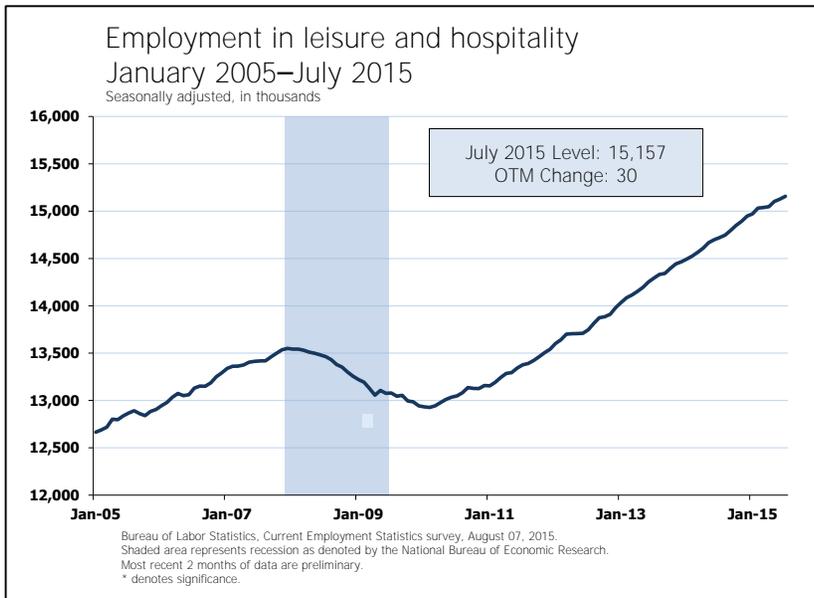
Employment in education and health services increased by 37,000 in July, following a gain of 58,000 in June. Over the past 12 months, the industry expanded by 572,000 jobs.

Within education and health services, health care added 28,000 jobs in July, while employment in educational services and social assistance changed little.

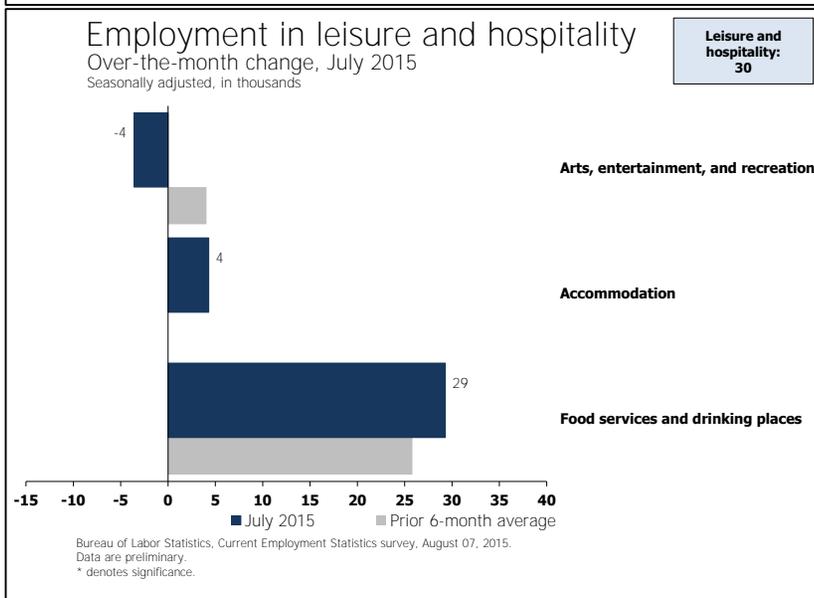
NAICS 622—Hospitals

Hospitals added 16,000 jobs in July. Over the past 12 months, employment in the industry increased by 123,000, accounting for 28 percent of the employment gain in health care over the same period.

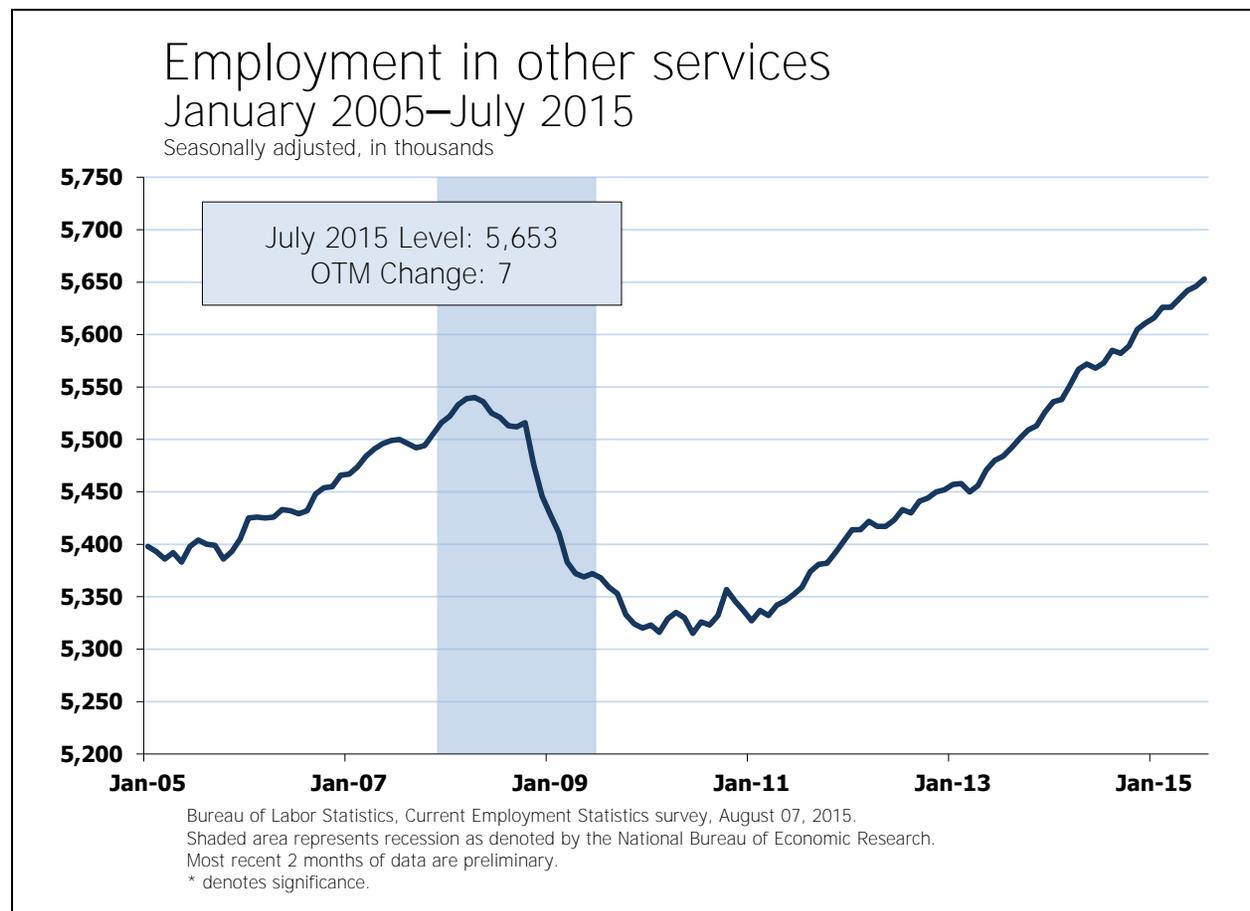
Leisure and Hospitality



Employment in leisure and hospitality edged up in July (+30,000). Over the last 12 months, this industry added 436,000 jobs, an increase of 3.0 percent. Food services and drinking places employment continued to trend up in July (+29,000). Food services accounted for 86 percent of the 12-month gain in leisure and hospitality.

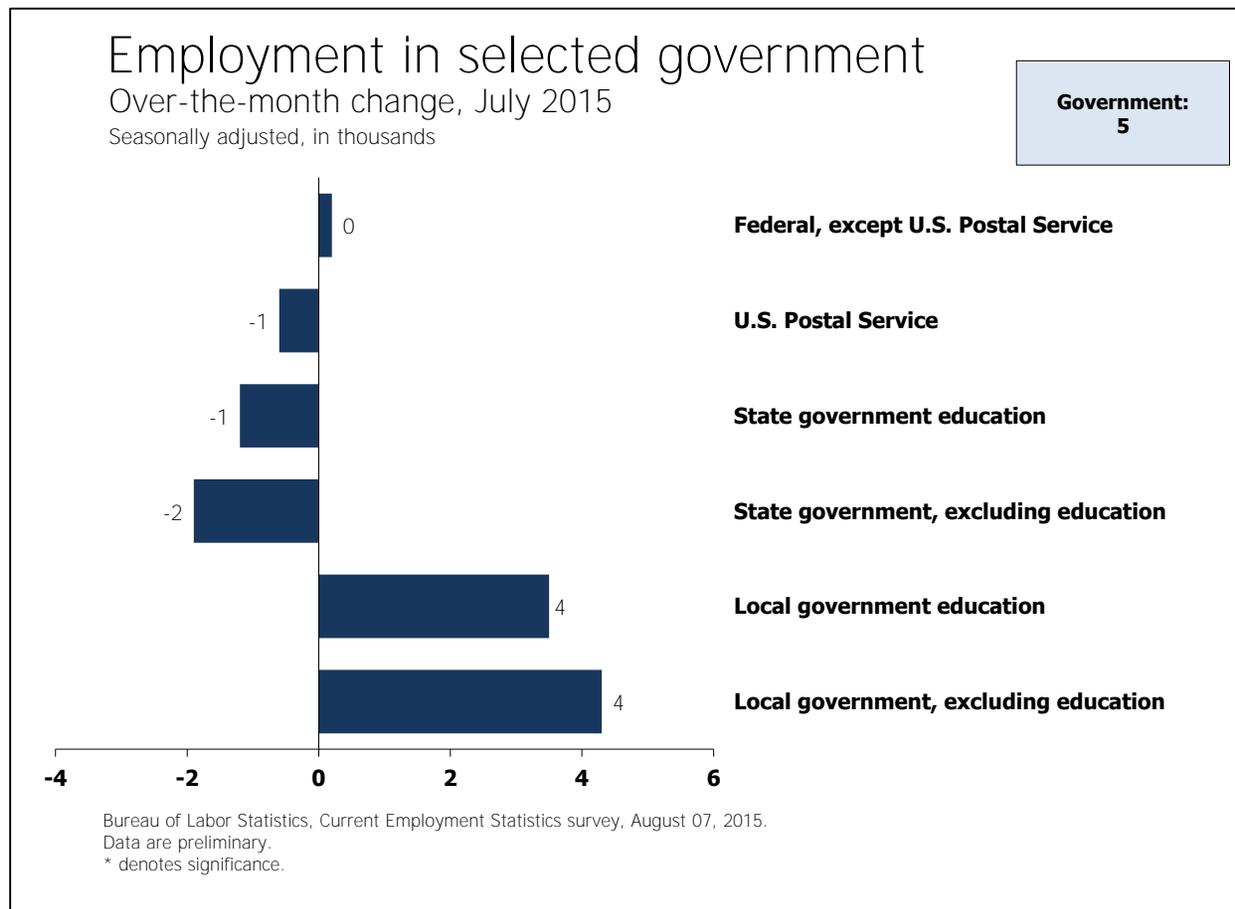


Other Services



Employment in other services continued to trend up (+7,000) in July. The industry added 80,000 jobs over the past 12 months.

Government



Government employment remained flat in July. Employment at the federal, state, and local levels changed little over the month. Government added 62,000 jobs over the past 12 months, with the majority of the employment gain occurring in state government education and local government, excluding education.



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